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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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February 1, 1918. Temperature 5 a.m. 53.2 p.m. 60
Humidity 67 64

February 1, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 55.2 p.m. 61
Humidity 65 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07

7867 十二月二十

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

五拜禮 號一月二英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL REVOLT.

BERLIN WORKERS' COUNCIL FORMED.

A Strike Committee in Continuous Session.

London, January 31.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Cologne Gazette* says that the strikers in Berlin have elected a Workers' Council of five hundred, which has appointed an Executive of ten men and one woman, in addition to six Socialist Deputies, including Herr Lohde and Herr Scheidemann. This sent a deputation of workers to the Minister, Herr Wallraf, to protest against the prohibition of a meeting, but he refused to negotiate with the workers, whereupon a deputation of the two Deputies insisted on his receiving the workers. Herr Wallraf has not announced his decision.

Hindenburg's Will.

London, January 31.
A telegram from Amsterdam says that an appeal by General Von Hindenburg has been placed in Berlin, declaring that the least stoppage of work is weakening Germany's defensive strength and an unpardonable crime and sin against the Army, especially the men in the trenches.

A Socialist meeting at Frankfurt separated by cheering for Herr Liebknecht and hoping for General Von Hindenburg. Some of the German papers describe the strike as a "holiday strike," limited to three days.

A German Soviet.

London, January 31.
A telegram from Geneva states that nobody has been permitted to cross the frontier from Germany since Tuesday morning. According to private reports, the situation became menacing when Herr Wallraf refused to confer with the strike leaders. The Central Strike Committee in Berlin, which is the first German Soviet, has been sitting continuously since Monday.

Newspapers Suppressed.

London, January 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Tageblatt*, *Vorwaerts*, *Post* and the *Deutsche Zeitung* have been suppressed.

Plain Speaking from Austria.

London, January 30.
A significant article in the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* declares that the rulers of Germany have aroused a fierce hand against Germany all over the world. "No nation can force another nation from outside to continue a war full of sacrifices when it wishes, and can have peace. Berlin must reckon with the desire for peace, which has been powerfully manifested in Austria."

THE LOSS OF THE ARAGON.

Splendid Behaviour of Troops.

London, January 31.
Letters from survivors are published describing the loss of the transport *Aragon*. They state that there were troops aboard. The boat was torpedoed after parting company with a troopship and was twelve miles from her destination. She sank in fifteen minutes, with hundreds of troops aboard still singing. There were fifty nurses aboard.

An officer writes that his men, in response to a bugle, formed up splendidly on the deck and helped the nurses into the boats, and never flinched to get in themselves, although the ship was heeling and sinking rapidly. The soldiers stood till the ship heeled so far that they fell against the railings. Then the Colonel gave the order "Abandon Ship." The writer clutched an oar floating in the water, and was rescued by a boat.

A nurse writes of how Lummies, standing at their posts, cheered the nurses when they left in the boats. The latter saw the *Aragon's* bows in the air, and yet the troops aboard were singing. Several trawlers steamed up and were soon actively rescuing the men struggling in the water.

A funny sight amid the tragedy was that an officer, who has always worn a monocle aboard the ship, was sitting on a raft in the sea still wearing the monocle amid the rescue work.

Another dreadful explosion occurred and a destroyer, crammed with troops it had just rescued, was torpedoed and sunk. It was terrible to see these poor boys go down again.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, January 31.
In addition to the official casualties it is reported that eight were killed in one house on the outskirts of London during Tuesday's raid.

BRAZIL TO THE FORE.

London, January 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that Admiral Protti has been appointed Commander of the Brazilian Fleet to co-operate in European waters. Brazil is also sending aviators to England.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

London, January 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that hostile aircraft attacked the northern outskirts of Paris at midnight on Wednesday. They dropped several bombs, doing damage. They encountered a vigorous barrage. The raid is progressing.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN EGYPT.

London, January 31.
The Press Bureau announces that the Duke of Connaught has arrived in Egypt. He has been deputed by His Majesty the King to visit the Egyptian Command.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 31.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states: "Enemy artillery is more active on Epahy, Havincourt, La Bassée and near Polygon Wood."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

No Question of Abandoning It.

London, January 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that at a banquet there to General Guillaumat, the new Allied Generalissimo at Salonica, M. Venizelos said that General Guillaumat's arrival had proved the baseness of the absurd enemy rumours that the Balkan Front would be abandoned or weakened. On the contrary, General Guillaumat's appointment proved the growing importance of the Entente attached to the Balkan Front, which, besides being a solid barrier against invasion, would later serve as the starting point of vigorous action in which the Hellenic Army would share in the liberation of its territory and the restoration of Serbia.

General Guillaumat, replying, said there was nothing more certain than on this front, as on the other Allied fronts, there could be no question of retiring.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Revolutionary Government at Helsinki.

London, January 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a Provisional Revolutionary Government, mostly composed of Labourites, has been established at Helsinki. A General Council replaces the Senate which has been abolished. M. Manner (?) has been elected President.

The White Guards continue their successful fighting in Northern Finland, disarming Russian troops. The railways are disorganised. It is believed that Rumanian diplomats are unable to proceed beyond Terioki, on the Petrograd-Helsinki line. Civil war has broken out at Astrakhan.

The Entente's Attitude Justified.

London, January 30.
A Russian wireless political statement from Brastitovsk denounces Herr von Hertling's speech and describes him as a Jesuit reactionary from head to foot, and a friend of the Junkers and clergy. It declares that the Entente's refusal to enter peace negotiations is sufficiently explained by the German Government's self-confessed annexationist aims. The members of the Entente are afraid to fall into the highwayman's hands.

A Red Army.

London, January 31.
A Russian wireless message states that a political Lenin decree assigns twenty million roubles to the organisation of the Workmen's and Peasants' Red Army.

THE ITALIAN SUCCESS.

The Enemy Surprised in Moonlight.

London, January 31.
An Italian semi-official message says: "Violent artillery firing preceded the Asiago operation and revealed fifty new enemy batteries. Nevertheless, our infantry surprised the enemy in bright moonlight. Early in the morning of Monday we captured Chiasso di San Francesco and Col del Rosso. We lost them and regained them after a stubborn struggle. The fight for Cima di Valbella fluctuated but it has remained firmly in our hands."

ANOTHER ARAB SUCCESS.

London, January 30.
The War Office announces that Arabs occupied a Turkish post, north of Maan, taking the garrison prisoners. They also routed Turkish forces in the same neighbourhood, capturing prisoners.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 31.
An Italian official message states that there have been 448 arrivals of steamers in Italian ports during the week and 430 sailings. Two steamers over 1,500 tons and two sailing ships under 100 tons were sunk. One damaged steamer reached port. French shipping returns show that there were 731 arrivals and 883 sailings. Three vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk, one belonging to the previous week's returns. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, January 30.
An Italian official message states: "We captured Col del Rosso and Col de Chelo on Monday and withstood numerous counter-attacks. We captured Mount Valbella yesterday, almost completely destroying two enemy divisions. Our captures so far are a hundred officers, 2,500 men, six guns, a hundred machine guns; numerous trench-mortars and several thousand rifles. We brought down seventeen aeroplanes in two days."

A German official message says: "Strong Italian forces maintained their attack on Asiago Plateau. We gave up Monte di Valbella and Col de Rosso, after severe fighting."

AMERICA'S GOOD USE OF ENEMY SHIPS.

London, January 30.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters in France says that approximately half a million tons of ex-German shipping is engaged in bringing the American Army to France. The steamers include the cream of Germany's mercantile marine, notably the *Vaterland*, *America*, *Cincinnati*, *König Wilhelm the Second*, *Kaiser Wilhelm the Second* and the *Barbarossa*.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, January 30.
A Petrograd telegram says that at the Soviet Congress M. Trotsky admitted that peace without annexation was impossible.

The peace delegations have assembled at Brastitovsk, including Herr Kuhlmann, Count Gortchakoff and M. Trotsky.

(Continued on page 2.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

What It Was and What It May Be.

Sir Harry Johnston writes in the Daily News as follows:—

A fiction, prosperity came to East Africa—the Zanzibar Dominions—with the beginning of the nineteenth century through the development of the slave trade by the Arab-Maskar; who then dominated the coast—between Somaliland and Mozambique. Slaves were required increasingly by the Southern States in North America, and a greater demand still existed for them in India, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Turkey. The slave trade caused a devastation of native populations in the interior, but it attracted missionaries to investigate and explore, traders to traffic in European goods, and, finally, the agents of the British Government to intervene and also to encourage legitimate commerce with British India.

The greatest of these was Sir John Kirk, Livingstone's companion, first given a Consular appointment at Zanzibar in 1868, and made a political agent in 1869. Sir John Kirk realised the immense possibilities for honest commerce in East Africa, between the Red Sea on the north and the Portuguese dominions on the south. He succeeded in abolishing the official complicity of the Sultanate of Zanzibar with the slave trade, and then induced the establishment of a British line of steamers plying up and down the coast. Further, he stimulated the managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., the late Sir William Mackinnon—to accept a great concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and construct a metalled road from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika, so that wheeled traffic might replace the slave porters for the transport of merchandise.

Sir William Mackinnon sent out two not easily beaten young Edinburgh men—the brothers John and Frederick Moir—and the road was begun. But the concessionaire shrunk from the cost of the enterprise and its uncertain results.

A Future "German India."

Other enterprises farther south promoted by Sir John Kirk similarly proved futile—he was before his time—and the only direction in which he succeeded in establishing British interest was in the northern half of the Sultan's dominions—now known as British East Africa. Germany had long had her eye on "Zanzibar" Africa as a future "German India." Advantage was taken of the hesitation of British capitalists, and by 1885 Germany had staked out claims which, by agreement with Great Britain, soon grew into a "colony" covering an area of 364,000 square miles, and extending from the Zanzibar coast to Tanganyika, Nyassa, and the Victoria Nyangas.

The natives did not want the Germans as over-lords; and for several years after the assumption of the Protectorate, Germany had to fight for her possession; first against the Arabs, and next, and more severely, against warlike native tribes. But after ten years of trouble the country settled down to peace. It was fortunate in having several good Governors who regarded the natives sympathetically. German rule, indeed, from the "beginnings of the last century down to the outbreak of war, was not unpopular in East Africa. The leading native chiefs were treated as we treat Indian Rajas; the Arabs were soon conciliated and eventually became strong allies of the German power; there is no evidence of any considerable alienation of native lands. European colonies—plantations—were established in the beautiful hill country of Usukuma, in the mountains of Uganda, and Ulundi's steppes were launched on all the possibilities; and German influence was carried most effectively

ly on to the investigation of the resources of this huge territory in minerals, vegetable produce, and adaptability for stock-rearing.

Commercial Development.

The British Indian merchants on the coast were won over to transfer their allegiance to Germany, and in return were helped to prosecute a very lucrative commerce. Altogether it seemed, prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, that Germany was going to make her greatest success as a colonising power in East Africa. Not necessarily by erecting a new "white" Germany beyond the Sea—on the uplands of East Africa—black-water fever and other germ diseases not as yet overcome by science militated against success in that direction—but in the way that Britain has succeeded in India and Holland in Malaysia; by educating a large coloured population to develop a region rich in many valuable products. This development would eventually be much rebounded to Germany's commercial and industrial importance as the possession of India has done for us and Java for Holland. The trunk line to Tanganyika was finished, and would tap all the wealth of the eastern basin of the Congo, aided by the navigation of that four-hundred-mile-long inland sea. Moreover, Germans, who had invested much capital in East Africa looked forward to further developments of a pacific character. A portion, a considerable portion, of the Eastern Congo land might be purchased from Belgium, and Portugal might agree to sell or to lease limitrophe territories.

The New Role.

The ideal settlement would, of course, be that these conquered domains should be vested once more in their native population; but since few if any of these African, Asiatic, or Oceanic territories are at present capable of governing themselves, they must be entrusted to the management of the Allied Powers in a way that shall bear some relation to the money expended, other sacrifices made or losses incurred to the wishes of the local inhabitants, and to geographical contiguity.

Under such conditions German East Africa is certain to come—I might almost say to revert (with the remembrance of Sir John Kirk's control)—to Great Britain, just as the bulk of the Cameroons and Togoland will doubtless go to France. There will be no doubt as to our being welcome to the bulk of the people as their new rulers, save in the case of a few Arab slave-owners. But when we undertake to replace Germany in East Africa it must not be with an idea of "carving out farms" for eager pioneers, or otherwise disposing of native property in land. We must give to the vast country of intelligent Bantu negroes (more or less tinged with Muhammadanism, and often with an aristocracy of Arab or Gala strain) much the same type of administration as we have set up in Nigeria, Uganda, or Nyasaland. There will, of course, remain open, as in British East Africa and Nigeria, immense opportunities for the profitable investment of capital, and great additions to our imperial resources in the way of minerals, cotton, rubber, oil, cattle, hides, fibre and vegetable food stuffs.

Major Manners.

We have pleasure in announcing that Major Manners, who was a Shanghai volunteer for the front, and who having been invalided after 12 months' service in Mesopotamia, is now on special duty in China, received telegraphic information yesterday from the Governor of Hongkong, stating that he has been promoted to the rank of Major.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 30.
Silver is quoted at 45 1/2. There is no demand. The market is quiet.

"HEATHER DAY"

A Sum of £7,000 Secured.

With the addition of Burns' Night collection £793.75 (equivalent to £120) and a few minor items, the Heather Day fund (including the proceeds of St. Andrew's Fair) is now closed. A very favourable rate of exchange having been recovered for the bulk of it the fund amounts approximately to £7,000. The Committee of St. Andrew's Society are now in communication with Sir Charles Addis of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, a former President of the Society, with regard to the most advantageous distribution of the fund along the lines already made known to the public.

WAR BOND PRIZES.

Thousands of Applicants at Harrod's and Selfridge's.

The following is from the *Daily News* of December—

"1,500 guineas for those who buy war bonds" is the announcement that is posted in the banking department at Harrod's. It has attracted such widespread interest that all day yesterday and the day before the department was crowded with persons filling in application forms and signing cheques. Thousands of other applications are being made by post. Every £5 war-bond bought at Harrod's—and there is no limit to the number, which may be applied for—is accompanied by a numbered voucher.

On Saturday, Dec. 22, a draw will take place and to the holders of the numbers drawn the firm will give 1,500 guineas in cash in the form of the following prizes: 1st prize, £500; 2nd £100; 3rd, £50; and 4th, £25, in addition to 40 prizes of £10 each and 100 of £5 each. The list of winning numbers will be published in *The Daily News* on Christmas Eve.

The aim of the firm is to raise £1,000,000 for the Government by the end of next week when the list of applications will be closed. From the interest that is already being taken in the scheme it looks as though this huge sum will be reached, and probably exceeded.

A similar scheme at Selfridge's is also attracting large crowds to the banking department. There over £5,000 is being offered in money prizes to the purchasers of War Bonds, the prizes varying from £500 to £750 of the value of £1. At Selfridge's applications must be received by Wednesday next. The winning numbers will be drawn for the following Friday, and the result will be announced as speedily as possible.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Horse Golden at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Opening of Tivoli Palace Theatre; 8.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Mirovitch and M. Plesner; 8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET

THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST



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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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CAN BE CURED.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest. This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Dr. J. H. Nobbs, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible, formidable malady.

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all kinds of chronic diseases, such
as asthma, bronchitis, etc., and
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Thursday, 7th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course Part 3, Prac.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1.1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1.1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1.1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

SHIPPING

Wen Deok, Hongkong

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Training of Sea-Going Engineers.

Mr. Willett Brade, the engineering superintendent to the White Star Line, whose extensive association with marine engineering needs no elaboration, recently contributed the following article to the *Journal of Commerce*. Being in a position to fully know the growing requirements of marine engineering, as applied for a very considerable number of years past, the application of science to the complex conditions more exacting on both scientific and practical standpoint, it has been and most disappointing to find no progress from those interested to improve both the education and training of sea-going engineers, thereby obtaining the results in the management of that department that to his care, and so the very highest economic return for his owner. With a large staff of marine engineers as required by such a company as ours in intermittently going on various applications, and it may safely be said that prior to the war we were fortunate in having choice resulting in the most capable in our judgment appointed, but many of these applications are made which are deplorable in the most elementary manner, and during a past ten years this has been out of the question, so much so as to require action which took place in May, 1906, when I appeared before a sub-committee at the Central Technical School, in conjunction with Mr. F. H. Chambers, of the Steamship Owners' Association, to confer with them relative to establishing a scheme for special training of marine engineering and the sub-committee made their recommendation at an advisory board be pointed to draw up a suitable scheme, but unfortunately, owing to some division of opinion of this committee as to the form the scheme should take, the matter was allowed to drop and become a dead letter. In the early days the writer can remember all the senior engineers in the not-Germanic lines as Britishers, but many with her own fully appreciated foresight laid herself out to render herself independent of the Britishers, and in 1886 found the first and now best-known school for engineers in North America, viz., Flensburg, followed several others (seven), where we were established a system of education, now matured into a state of perfection; in fact, stated not to be equalled by any other country. For full particulars please obtain Report on Technical Instruction in Germany, No. 63, May, 1904. Such thoroughness has borne its fruit by producing engineers who are highly trained so as to give such service which is an indispensable asset in furnishing remunerative interest for all German ship-owners.

In view of all this information, most loyal superintendents felt that we were away behind almost to be irretrievable, and if matters were not speedily dealt with in a drastic manner without any further delay, the consequences would be serious from both a national and business point of view in competing with the foreigner. Mr. Mandell's paper in February, 1918, read before the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the "Education of youths before and during their apprenticeship," came as relief to all interested, as same forcibly brought the whole deplorable conditions, to the notice of many eminent engineers throughout the whole country, who took an active interest in the matter, discussing the various points, and giving their views that the present state could not be allowed to go on further without remedying. Just two weeks prior to the above Mr. Jeffrey, of this city, read before the Liverpool Engineering Society a paper entitled "The Education of the Marine Engineer," which led to a most animated discussion, by whose members interested, also resulted in a public comment, and the president and council, as the outcome of the importance and weight brought to bear on them, later appointed a committee to consider the whole question, myself being elected chairman, and after considerable labour the aforesaid report was sent to the president, who, on the recommendation of the council, sent copies to various kindred societies for their criticism and suggestion. Facts go to show that the present unfortunate state of affairs as now existing has been caused by lack of general knowledge caused by the following:—1. Inability of the existing systems of education and training to cope with the complex requirements of engineering; 2. Insufficient elementary education; 3. Cessation of education after leaving elementary school at 14 years of age up to commencement at 16 years of age; 4. Continuation schools not made compulsory; 5. Employer's lack of interest in their apprentices' work and technical training; 6. Grumbling for Board of Trade examinations. For your information, I attach this report referred to, and from same you will see the recommendations are practical through possibly drastic, and already steps are being taken, particularly as regards the elementary instruction, continuation schools and extension of the schooling until 16 years of age has been reached, in accordance with the recent Minister of Education Bill recently placed before the House. There is no doubt that the engineering employer will have also to make certain sacrifices as regards the youth's employment and so cease to look upon his apprentice as a money-earning unit, especially as there is every prospect of day technical classes being established. As one of the results of the above report, Councilor Burke made several suggestions to the Liverpool City Council as to the establishment of a school for marine engineers, which resulted in the Director of Education, Mr. J. G. Legge, requesting me to attend a meeting in the Central Technical Hall, Byrom Street, on the 21st May, of the Advisory

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Committee, to give them assistance in drawing up a scheme for the training of marine engineers of this city and district. Councilor Burke was absent, and Councilor Allcock presided in his absence, briefly stating the object of the meeting, and vacated the chair in favour of Mr. Lawrence Bolt. The Advisory Committee members, on the invitation of the chairman, gave their opinions, and recommended immediate action on the lines as contained in the Liverpool Engineering Society's report; but, in view of the fact that it would not be for some time before the scheme would produce engineers of a higher grade, it was unanimously felt that full provision must be made at once by providing suitable instructions for the adult marine engineer who is seeking to obtain B.O.T. certificates under present regulations. The proposal involves the following points:—1. Types of certificate to be trained for; 2. Time period of courses; 3. Equipment required to develop the scheme of instruction; 4. The staff; 5. Fees to be charged. The decisions were as follow:—1. Let 1st and 2nd engineers B.O.T. certificates; 2. Six to eight weeks in each case; 3. Existing plant is by no means adequate, but would do for the time being until times become normal. The following plant is essential:—(a) Latest type of improved water tube boiler, fitted for both coal or oil firing system; (b) Diesel internal combustion type engine; (c) Steam turbine driving an alternator dynamo; (d) Small C.O.2 or N.H.3 refrigerator; (e) Electric generator for wireless telegraphy. (This installation is, of course, necessary, providing the school is a success and merits development.) 4. For the present one special instructor who has had marine experience, and possessing a first-class B.O.T. certificate, preferably an extra chief, and it might be as well if he held a University degree. Salary recommended £350 to £400 per annum. 5. On similar lines to that at present charged by the training schools. It is fully expected this school will come into existence.

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

menace its duties in September next, and the appointment of the instructor is under consideration, same having been thrown open to public competition. It is felt that the shipowner will derive great benefit generally from the scheme herein outlined, as supplying a superior trained engineer having some knowledge of physical sciences; but, as I have endeavoured to point out, all the after training will be hopelessly lost unless the elementary and secondary education is placed on a solid foundation of common sense, practical specialization. As regards the Liverpool scheme, the local shipowner will not be slow to perceive that provision is being made to improve the embryo engineer, so that he may acquire the necessary knowledge and retain it as the means for the future of getting the very best results, and so combine the theory acquired with his experience, and thereby obtain the highest results. As regards the equipment to be provided to place the school of instruction on a thorough basis and worthy of this great port, the above-mentioned machinery is essential, and most probably the shipowner will be asked to bear the burden of the cost of same, certainly not a heavy one if collectively done, on a proportionate scale, in accordance with the number of marine engineers carried on each company; the individual amount would not be great. The idea was to fully discuss the whole matter at a special meeting of the Superintendent Engineers' Committee, and if the general opinion was unanimous to make a recommendation to all companies who were members to financially support the scheme. Further, the Liverpool Engineering Society's report is supported by several of the other learned societies, and what is only now required before coming to the B.O.T. to fully

Arms From Japan.
It is reported that General Terao is negotiating with the Milan Bureau, Kashai, on a loan of \$500,000 to purchase arms and munitions from Japan.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY FROM

MONDAY, FEB. 4th.

20% CASH DISCOUNT.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM, CUT-FULL EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS-ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW. For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY. Dollar-Directory Company, P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

B.S.A. BICYCLE



UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. General Managers, Hongkong, 25th January 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned. THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries, Hongkong, 19th January 1918.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GREAT STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Berlin War Industry at a Standstill.

London, January 30. Reports reaching Zurich, Copenhagen and Amsterdam agree that the strikes in Germany are spreading with alarming rapidity.

"Vorwarts" of January 29 stated: War industry in Berlin and neighbourhood is at a standstill. A quarter of a million people are striking and fifty thousand more are coming out in the course of the day. Big strikes have also broken out at Nuremberg and Hamburg, where all the employees of the Vulcan Shipyard are idle and the police brutally dispersed demonstrators.

"Vorwarts" asserts that all the workers in Kiel naval yards are idle. The bakeries are guarded by police, supplied with machine-guns.

Other reports state that the miners are increasingly joining the strikers. The police prohibited a railway-men's demonstration at the eleventh hour in Berlin.

"Vorwarts" after announcing that the strike extends to almost the entire armament industry, says: Those responsible for German policy must remember that movements like the present are only temporarily upheld by force. Agreement can only be reached by justice. The Government is confronted by the last decisive test.

The "Tageblatt" says the strike continues to spread.

Strike at Krupp's.

Amsterdam, January 30. Labourers arriving at Oldenzaal state that the strike is breaking out at Gelsenkirchen.

The "Essen Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "No strike worth mentioning at Krupp's." This is the first mention of a strike at Krupp's.

Half a Million Strikers.

Copenhagen, January 30. Half a million people were on strike in Berlin yesterday.

The Strikers' Demands.

Amsterdam, January 30. The "Vorwarts" states that the Berlin strikers' demands are:

Firstly: Peace without annexations or indemnities, based on self-determination by the peoples.

Secondly: Labour participation in the peace negotiations.

Thirdly: Seizure of all food stocks for more effective and fair distribution.

Fourthly: Immediate abolition of State siege and military control of industry.

Fifthly: Liberation of political prisoners.

Sixthly: Democratization of the entire State organization.

Seventhly: Introduction of a general, secret, equal suffrage for the Prussian Lower House.

Eighthly: Free expression of opinion for newspapers and meetings.

Peace in the Streets of Berlin and Vienna.

Petrograd, January 31. An official Maximilian statement says: Everything indicates that the general strike in Austria has shaken to the foundations the Austro-German annexationist policy in the Balkans.

The Austrian Government decided to unite the occupied provinces with herself by a Customs agreement and railways, but the Austrian workmen compelled Count Czernin to disassociate himself from the German annexationist plan. If Austria refuses to adopt the German plan of putting the Emperor Karl on the throne of Poland, the whole of the Central Powers' eastern plans will collapse. Peace will not be concluded at Brest-Litovsk, but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin. If the Russian revolution refuses to compromise with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs victory will be hers.

Socialists Arriving in Berlin.

Amsterdam, January 30. Socialist representatives from all parts of Germany and Austria are arriving at Berlin, also Rhineland and Westphalian Deputies, who report that the miners are joining in ever increasing numbers. Four thousand miners in this area were out on January 28, where hundreds of thousands are employed. Nine mines are affected.

GREAT DISASTER IN VIENNA.

Amsterdam, January 30. "Vorwarts" announces a great disaster at Vienna, where the biggest flour mill, which was the chief supplier of the city, was burnt down. The machinery and all the stocks of grain and flour were destroyed.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

Madrid, January 30. Provincial reports indicate that the agitation due to high prices is more accentuated. The Barcelona strikers are still out. The movement is spreading to new industries. There is the same likelihood of a general strike in Austria's mine-fields.

THE ATTEMPTED RAID ON LONDON.

London, January 30. An official message states: About fifteen hostile machines delivered a number of attacks against London, but none penetrated the capital. One group crossed Thanet Isle and proceeded towards London, but our gunners turned them back. Simultaneously three or four crossed the Essex coast. They failed to penetrate our outer defences. A single aeroplane later passed round the north and west of London and dropped bombs in the south-western outskirts. Simultaneously another bombed the north-eastern outskirts, where there were no casualties and no damage by gunfire. Later they were turned back. Others were between London and the Kent and Essex coast, three or four of which were engaged. A final attack, between 11.30 and midnight, was equally unsuccessful. There were a few casualties in the south-western outskirts where our aeroplanes engaged the enemy machines. All of ours returned.

The Press Bureau announces: Three were killed and ten injured in last night's air raid. It is feared that six other bodies are buried in the wreckage of a house.

A German official message says: "Our aviators successfully bombed London, Southend, Dunkirk, Gravelines and Calais."

THE SOUTH SEA COLONIES.

London, January 30. The "Cologne Gazette" states that associations of South Sea firms at Hamburg have sent a memorandum to the Reichstag emphasizing the necessity of getting back the South Sea colonies, and pointing out their great value not only in the matter of productivity, but the great strategic value of their ports and their favourable situation for the establishment of wireless stations.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRALIAN DISASTER.

Brisbane, January 30. There are meagre wireless details from Mackay, but it is known that many perished. An immense tidal wave accompanied the cyclone and the town was completely submerged. Three vessels were lost and others damaged. All the wharves and sugar stores collapsed. It is estimated that sugar valued at £800,000 was in store. The Mackay railways and telegraph are dislocated. The Government is sending relief.

CONSERVING MAN-POWER.

London, January 30. In the House of Commons, Mr. Outwaite suggested that in order to conserve man-power the British Army on the West Front should remain on the defensive until American reinforcements have arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, emphasised that the Government fully realised the necessity, not merely from the humanitarian viewpoint, but from the viewpoint of winning the war, of conserving man-power.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 30. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our patrol successfully attacked a post north-eastward of Havrincourt, killing and imprisoning a number of the garrison. Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine-gun.

London, January 31. A French communique reports fairly great reciprocal artillery activity in the Miesse region, on the Caurieres Wood front and in Woivre. In the last named region, an enemy raid was repulsed.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Vigorously and all day we bombed billets, dumps and aerodromes, while low-flying machine-gunned enemy troops. The enemy often attacked our airmen. We brought down eight and drove down four others. Three of ours are missing. The enemy bombed our forward areas last night. We attacked billets and communications.

BRITISH LOSSES AT SEA.

London, January 30. The Admiralty states that the losses announced in the House of Commons on 23rd inst. were the transport Aragon, torpedoed and sunk on December 30th, and the auxiliary Osmaniye, mined and sunk on December 31st, both in the same locality in the eastern Mediterranean. The destroyer cabled on 7th inst. was torpedoed and sunk whilst picking up the Aragon's survivors. The Aragon's casualties were 810, including Captain Bateman, and Osmaniye's casualties 119, including Captain Mason and eight nurses.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, January 30. The Admiralty reports: The arrivals for the week numbered 2,352 and sailings 2,308. Nine ships over 1,800 tons and six under that tonnage were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk.

THE DARDANELLES NAVAL ACTION.

London, January 30. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnaghten announced that six officers and 137 men were killed and twenty-seven men wounded in the Dardanelles naval action wherein the Goeben and Breslau figured.

THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

Paris, January 30. The Allied War Council meets to-day under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. General Pershing, Field Marshal Haig, General Cadorna and several French Generals, with Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando, held a preparatory meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

London, January 30. In the House of Commons the proportional representation proposals inserted by the House of Lords in the Electoral Reform Bill were rejected by 223 to 113. The question was left to the House, the Government not using the whip.

In the House of Lords the Non-Ferrous Metals Bill and the Man Power Bill passed their second readings.

NAVAL AIRMEN BUSY.

London, January 30. The Admiralty announces: Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Coolkeerke aerodrome. The sheds and hangars were well straddled and fire broke out. Our machines brought down two enemy machines during patrols. All of ours returned.

SWEDEN AND FINLAND.

Stockholm, January 30. The Swedish Government is preparing to send warships to Finland for the repatriation of Swedes.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$625

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$800

North Chinas n. \$115

Unions b. \$765

Yangtzes n. ex 75 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$127

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$78

Steamboats n. \$17

Indos (Def.) b. \$159

Indos (Pres.) b. \$331

Shells n. 112-1

Ferries n. \$281

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$90

Malabons s. \$34

MINING.

Kailans b. 38/-

Langkats n. \$141

Raubis b. \$240

Tronohs s. 30/-

Urals s. 28/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. \$964

Kowloon Docks s. \$181

Shai Docks b. \$771

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. x. d. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. x. d. \$90

H'phreys Est. b. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$80

Shai Lands b. \$70

West Points n. x. d. \$110

Reclamations n. x. d. \$78

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$170

Kung Yiks b. \$14,10

Shai Cottons b. \$122

Yangtzepeeps b. \$84

Orientials n. \$43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. & sa. \$91

China Light & P. b. \$84

Providents b. \$750

Dairy Farms s. \$301

Green Islands sa. \$780

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$190

Ropes s. \$281

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level's s. \$61

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats s. \$121

Watsons n. \$51

Wm. Powells b. \$8

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/4

30 d/s 2/11 3/4

60 d/s 2/11 1/2

4 m/s 3/-

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 127

T/T Japan 136 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70 1/4

co & New York 70 1/4

T/T Java 159 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 403

Demand, Paris 403 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/- 3/4

4 m/s D/P 3/- 3/4

6 m/s L/C 3/11 1/4

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/11 1/2

30 d/s San Francisco 71 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 418

6 m/s France 423

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 141

Demand, Singapore 127

On Hapgood 14 1/2 prem.

On Saigon rat.

On Bangkok 32

Sovereign 6.25 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.99

Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 7 1/4 %

Chinese 10 cts. pieces 7 1/4 %

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 10 %

10 %

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) France 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

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SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

PLAZA, VICTORIA BUENOS AIRES

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:-"

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 55.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a. —

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

- By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.
- By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 126.
- By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,

Secretary.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2890, HONGKONG.

For the Blood in the Life.

DO YOU SUFFER

FROM ANY SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Such as Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU

OF ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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OF ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU

OF ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU

OF ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

WEATHER REPORT.

February 1st, 1918. 24h. — Rain returns from Japanese stations. The salubrious continues to move eastward. Pressure has decreased slightly over Annam, and moderately along the east coast of China; it has increased slightly elsewhere.

Fresh to moderate monsoon will prevail over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.01 inch against an average of 1.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock — E. & N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

2. Formosa Channel — N. winds, fresh.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook — The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan — The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 1st, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Victoria Harbour. 6a. 30.28 59 80 100 10 10

Wanchow. 6a. 30.18 58 80 100 10 10

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

HORACE GOLDIN IN A NEW PROGRAMME.

3. LAST NIGHTS 3.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

1st 2nd and 3rd FEBRUARY.

SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN

GOLDIN MATINEE, SATURDAY 4.45 P.M.

EXTRA ATTRACTION: Les Darcy vs. Smith. A fine Motion Picture of the celebrated Australian Contest. 12 Rounds & Knock-out. Charlie Chaplin in the Bank. (2 Parts)

AND BARBARA BABBINGTON.

Booking at ANDERSON'S. Phone No. 1322. PRICES ... \$2.50 & 50 Cents. Matinee. Stalls and 2 front rows Dress Circle \$1. Dress Circle 50 cts. Pit 20 cts.

NOTICES.

G. R. SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY 4th to SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

For the Blood in the Life.

DO YOU SUFFER

FROM ANY SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Saturday, 2nd

and

Thursday, 7th Feb.

at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH

(PIANO)

(VIOLIN)

BOOKING AT

MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:

\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

Eagle, Hongkong Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Fruin Kremling, from Tientsin.

Monsha Singh, from San

Francisco.

Vacher, from Manding.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

Yungtailong, Tungshun, from

Shanghai.

Asanuma, Dayu Maru, from

Mitsunoshio.

New Dock Company, from

Kobe.

Tsengkwonglan, Chungking

Co., 101, Wanchang Street, from

Shanghai.

Honfance, from Kobe.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Ally Roy & Mrs. H. Hummabough

from Shanghai.

Braden P. from Tientsin.

Braden P. from Tientsin.

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